Benin: Government

Key Figures

Chief of State:
President Patrice Talon

Head of Government:
President Patrice Talon

Overview

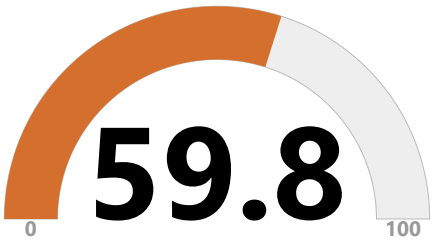
Government Name:
Republic of Benin

Constitution:
Adopted: 1990; Establishes the state and the sovereign, determines rights and duties of the individual, creates the branches of government, discusses treaties and international agreements, and allows for the revision of the constitution.

Government Type:
Republic

Coat of Arms of *Republic of Benin*

Index of Economic Freedom



Grades each country on a scale of 0 to 100, based on ten freedoms, with 100 representing the greatest amount of economic autonomy from government intervention. **Source:** Heritage Foundation (2023)

Country Risk Rating

B

Political and economic uncertainties and an occasionally difficult business environment can affect corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is appreciable. **Source:** Coface (2024)

Government Branches

	Main Powers	Election Process	Election Cycle [1]
Executive	The president provides authority over the cabinet of ministers which serves to advise and help formulate strategies.	The president is elected by an absolute majority vote through a two-round system.	5 years
Judicial	The supreme court has the highest level of jurisdiction in legal matters and checks on the executive branch, also acting in a consultative role. The High Court of Justice is made up of members of the constitutional court, parliament, and the president of the supreme court. It is the sole court able to judge the president.	The supreme court president and judges are appointed by the national president upon the advice of the national assembly. For the constitutional court, 4 members are appointed by the national assembly and 3 members are appointed by the national president. The High Court of Justice "other" members are elected by the national assembly.	5-year terms
Legislative	The national assembly serves as the parliament and primary legislative body of Benin. It exercises legislative power and oversight authority over government action. The constitutional court allows private citizens to challenge the government.	The national assembly is made up of 109 members who are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system.	5 years after the current members terms ends

Regional Trade Blocs

ECOWAS

International Organization Participation [2]

ACP	AFDB	AU
CD	ECOWAS	ENTENTE
FAO	FZ	G-77
IAEA	IBRD	ICAO
ICRM	IDA	IDB
IFAD	IFC	IFRCS
ILO	IMF	IMO
INTERPOL	IOC	IOM
IPU	ISO	ITSO
ITU	ITUC	MIGA
MINUSMA	MONUSCO	NAM
OAS	OIC	OIF
OPCW	PCA	UN

UNCTAD	UNESCO	UNHCR
UNIDO	UNISFA	UNMIL
UNMISS	UNOCI	UNWTO
UPU	WAEMU	WCO
WFTU	WHO	WIPO
WMO	WTO	

Environmental Agreements [3]

BIODIVERSITY	CLIMATE CHANGE	CLIMATE CHANGE-KYOTO PROTOCOL
DESERTIFICATION	ENDANGERED SPECIES	ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION
HAZARDOUS WASTES	LAW OF THE SEA	OZONE LAYER PROTECTION
SHIP POLLUTION	TROPICAL TIMBER 06	WETLANDS
WHALING		

Tax Information [2]

Tax Authority: Information not available
Tax Name:

Information not available

Sources:

1. ElectionGuide http://www.electionguide.org/
2. EY, http://www.ey.com
3. CIA World Factbook, https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/
4. U.S. Bilateral Relations Fact Sheets http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/

The Team

globalEDGE Team
About MSU-IBC
Partnerships
Contact Us

Connect with us

Twitter
Facebook
LinkedIn
Blog
RSS

© 1994 - 2026 Michigan State University . All rights reserved.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY | International Business Center
Broad College of Business